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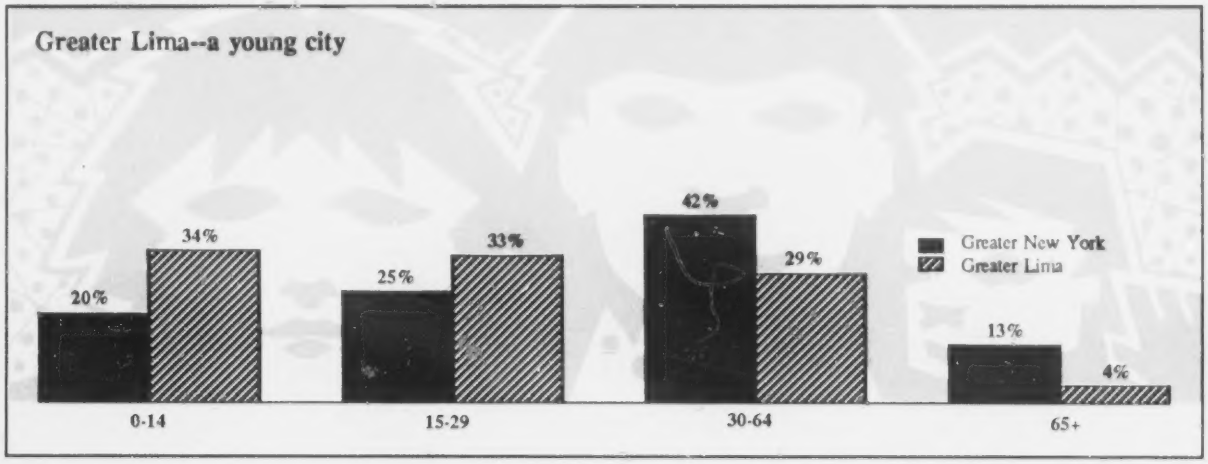
International Demographics



AREA PROFILE

Metropolitan Lima

Accounting for nearly 30 percent of Peru's entire population and about 42 percent of its urban population in 1981, Lima typifies the uniqueness of Latin America's urban system. Compared to most other developing regions in the world, Latin America is city- rather than village-oriented.

By far the most urbanized of the world's developing regions, Latin America is characterized by large-city growth. Historically, city-dwelling Latin Americans tended to concentrate in single, large cities, often a country's capital or main seaport. Lima is typical of such growth. Lima's 1940 population represented about 10 percent of the total Peruvian population. By 1961, this proportion had risen to 18 percent; by 1972, to about 24 percent.

Although this trend continues, Lima's urban primacy is waning, due to the growth of some regional centers like Trujillo and Chimbote. The ratio of population in Lima to that of Peru's three next ranking cities climbed from a pre-1940 level of 4.2 to 5.0 in 1960, but returned to 4.2 in 1980 (see the table on page 12 for comparisons with other Latin American countries and the U.S.).

Nevertheless, Lima is still almost 10 times as large as the country's next ranking cities, Trujillo on the northern coast and Arequipa in the south. Lima is Latin America's sixth largest metropolitan area, with 4.84 million people in Peru's 1981 census year. Lima's predominance is not limited to population alone. It is Peru's most economically important area, accounting for 43 percent of Peru's GDP, 70 percent of its industrial income, 66 percent of the industrial labor force, and 95 percent of all financial transactions. Of the 25 banks operating in Peru, 19 have their headquarters in Lima.

The Lima-Callao area also accounts for about half of Peru's electrical power consumption, with

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THIS MONTH: L I M A

MICRO VIEW

The Central Districts of Metropolitan Lima

its industry consuming about 20 percent of all power generated in Peru. Major industries include the manufacturing of textiles and clothing, food and beverages, soap, aluminum and silver goods, cement, motor vehicles, and petro-chemicals.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Peru's main administrative divisions are the 24 departments, of which the Department of Lima (13,064 square miles) is one. These departments are further divided into 156 provinces. Greater Lima consists of two such provinces, the province of Lima (1,430 square miles) and the constitutional province of Callao (57 square miles).

The former, which belongs to the department of Lima, is made up of 39 districts, of which the district of Lima is the most important. Two more districts were created in 1983: Villa El Salvador, formerly part of San Juan de Miraflores, and San Borja, on the border of San Luis and Santiago de Surco. However, the information in this profile is based primarily on 1981 census data, so these two new districts are not covered.

Each district is headed by an *alcalde*, or mayor. However, since most government funding passes through the mayor of the district of Lima, the remaining districts have only limited autonomy. The present mayor of Lima is Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, of the leftist Izquierda Unida (IU), who was elected in November of 1983.

The department of Lima has 7 additional provinces: Cajatambo (1981 population, 28,555), Canta (12,305), Canete (118,126), Chancay (232,859), Huarochiri (59,792), Yauyos (32,300), and Huaral (97,343). The ninth province--the province of Barranca--was created in 1985. The constitutional province of Callao, which has a special legal status and does not belong to any department, is made up of 6 districts: Callao (1981 population, 264,133), Bellavista (67,521), La Punta (6,264), La Perla (47,225), Carmen de La Legua (38,568), and Ventanilla (19,702). Due to its small territorial size, data on Callao are not often broken down to the district level.

For the purpose of this article, Greater Lima consists of 39 districts, plus the province of Callao. The terms "Greater Lima" and "Metropolitan Area of Lima" are used interchangeably, although this is somewhat contrary to local usage. In Peru, Metropolitan Lima sometimes only refers to the most densely populated and industrialized areas between the district of Lima and the province of Callao, excluding outlying districts such as Ancon and Lurin. The official term "Metropolitan Area of the Capital of the Republic" is then reserved for Greater Lima, in which sense it is used in this article.

The urbanized area of Greater Lima covers the coastal strip from the southern half of Callao down to Chorillos, stretching inland towards parts of Villa Maria del Triunfo, La Molina, Ate, San Juan de Lurigancho, and Comas. The Rimac Valley, toward the east, and some stretches along the Panamerican Highway, toward the north, are also highly urbanized.

On the other hand, the districts of Ancon, Puente Piedra, Santa Rosa, Carabayllo, Cieneguilla, and the area south of Pachacamac have little more than isolated patches of urbanization. Together, the 12 districts that make up this area account for less than 3 percent of the metropolitan population. The former fishing

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village of Ancon, 20 miles north of the center of Lima, is now a fashionable beach resort. Santa Rosa, Punta Hermosa, Punta Negra, San Bartolo, Santa Maria del Mar, and Pucusana are also holiday resorts, although less exclusive. Puente Piedra produces much of the food consumed in urban Lima. Santiago de Surco is a wine-producing area.

Lima's rich live in the coastal suburbs of Miraflores and San Isidro, and the San Borja and LaMolina districts, which lie further inland. Upper-middle-class neighborhoods along the coast include Barranco, Magdalena del Mar, San Miguel, and the La Peria District of Callao. Further inland are the middle-class suburbs of Brena, Jesus Maria, Lince, Magdalena Vieja (also called Pueblo Libre), and the Bellavista District of Callao. Brena, Miraflores, and Lince are also important commercial centers. Unlike most districts, Jesus Maria, Lince, Magdalena del Mar, Pueblo Libre, and Miraflores do not have any slum areas. Despite their upper-income status, San Isidro and Brena have some. Even in La Molina, one finds some rather depressed areas next to stately mansions. Most restaurants, theaters, and cinemas are concentrated in downtown Lima and in Lince, Miraflores, and San Isidro. San Borja, with its many restaurants, discotheques, and bingo halls, is another entertainment district.

The fishing port of Chorillos is a mixed area, with both lower- and middle-class homes. Its beach is one of the favorite weekend destinations for Lima's poor. The middle class prefers the beaches of Barranco and San Miguel, whereas the rich go to the exclusive clubs of Ancon and Miraflores. La Victoria, Surquillo, Santiago de Surco, San Luis, Rimac, and San Martin de Porres are know as *barrios populares*, lower-middle-class neighborhoods with many tenement buildings housing recent migrants. La Victoria is famous for its wholesale market which supplies much of the metropolitan area. Due to the large number of hold-ups around the market, it is one of Lima's more dangerous areas. Other important markets are the Mercado Central and the Polvos Azules in downtown Lima. The latter started out as a sales outlet for contraband articles, mostly from Korea and Taiwan, but in recent years has diversified.

Callao is a typical working-class city. It handles 75 percent of Peru's imports and 25 percent of its exports. Apart from docking, one of its major economic activities is the fabrication of fish meal, an industry that has passed through difficult times after a change of the coastal currents in 1972 that swept away the anchovies. Callao's rich live in the district of La Punta.

The poorest areas of the metropolitan area are the dormitory towns, which are practically devoid of any local economic activities: Carabayllo, Comas, El Agustino, Carmen de la Legua (Callao), San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan de Miraflores, Independencia, and Villa Maria del Triunfo. San Juan de Miraflores, Villas Maria del Triunfo, and Villa El Salvador together are sometimes called the Cono Sur--an area with over a quarter million inhabitants, largely without paved roads or other infrastructure, with many migrants from Peru's poorest rural areas.

MACRO VIEW

The provinces of Lima and Callao

1. Lima
2. Ancon
3. Ate
4. Barranco
5. Brena
6. Carabayllo
7. Chaclacayo
8. Chorrillos
9. Cieneguilla
10. Comas
11. El Agustino
12. Independencia
13. Jesus Maria
14. La Molina
15. La Victoria
16. Lince
17. Lurigancho
18. Lurin
19. Magdalena del Mar
20. Magdalena Vieja (Pueblo Libre)
21. Miraflores
22. Pachacamac
23. Pucusana
24. Puente Piedra
25. Punta Hermosa
26. Punta Negra
27. Rimac
28. San Bartolo
29. San Isidro
30. San Juan de Lurigancho
31. San Juan de Miraflores
32. San Luis
33. San Martin de Porres
34. San Miguel
35. Santa Maria del Mar
36. Santa Rosa
37. Santiago de Surco
38. Surquillo
39. Villa Maria del Triunfo
40. Callao

POPULATION GROWTH

For most of its 450 years, Lima grew slowly. The 1920 census counted only 276,065 inhabitants. However, when the world market for agricultural exports collapsed in the 1930s, economic hardship in rural Peru sent many migrants to Lima. By 1940, Lima's population had more than doubled to about 650,000 people. Urbanization first spread within the triangular area between the districts of Lima, Chorillos, and the port of Callao. During the early

1950s, the area north of the river Rimac was settled. From then on, urbanization spread first north, then east, and most recently south. The total urbanized area amounted to 21.3 square miles in 1951, 32.7 square miles in 1959, and reached 55.7 square miles in 1967. The total population grew from 662,000 in 1940, to 1.9 million in 1961, 3.4 million in 1972, and 4.8 million in 1981.

Although the population of Lima is still growing, its rate of growth slowed from about 5.5 percent during the 1960s to about 3.9 percent in the 1970s. Current projections estimate a metropolitan population of 6.7 million by 1990. The most rapidly growing areas of Greater Lima are located on the northern, central, and southern borders of the urban nucleus—Ate, Comas, San Juan de Lurigancho, San Martin de Porres, Santiago de Surco, and Villa Maria del Triunfo.

Until 1970, over 50 percent of Lima's net increase was due to in-migration, but at present this proportion is closer to 30 percent. In 1940, 29 percent of the population consisted of non-natives, a percentage that increased to 45 percent by 1961 and 46 percent by 1972. The 1981 census, however, pegged the non-native portion of the population at 41 percent, indicating a slowdown of the migration stream.

Nevertheless, as many as 406,000 people residing in Metropolitan Lima in 1981 had moved there from other parts of Peru within the last five years, whereas 217,000 had left Lima to live elsewhere: a net migration of 189,000 in five years. Most migrants come from the departments of Ancash and La Libertad, immediately north of Lima; Ica, further south along the coast; and from the mountain departments of Junin and Ayacucho, to the east and southeast of Lima.

Peru's birthrate was about 37 per 1,000 in 1981, with a completed family size of 5.2 children. Fertility in Metropolitan Lima, however, is considerably lower, with an estimated birthrate of 27 per 1,000 and a completed family size of 2.8 children

Greater Lima scorecard--how geographic divisions stack up

Geographic division	*Population (1981)*		*Degree of urbanization (in percent)*	*Annual growth rate (in percent)*	*Illiteracy (in percent)*	*Percent over age 60*
	Males	*Females*				
Lima	184,042	187,080	100.0	0.5	2.9	7.2
Ancon	4,716	3,709	100.0	4.6	4.4	5.0
Ate	72,773	72,731	99.8	10.1	5.4	4.1
Barranco	22,065	24,413	100.0	-0.6	1.6	8.9
Brena	54,001	58,397	100.0	0.0	1.7	8.5
Carabayllo	26,722	26,078	92.5	7.3	7.4	3.2
Chaclacayo	15,669	15,923	100.0	4.4	6.5	5.5
Chorillos	71,762	70,119	100.0	5.0	4.8	4.0
Cieneguilla	2,373	2,173	88.7	6.7	13.0	4.8
Comas	142,642	140,437	99.7	5.6	5.3	3.2
El Agustino	85,995	81,776	99.3	4.0	7.6	3.6
Independencia	69,716	68,006	100.0	2.5	5.8	3.1
Jesus Maria	37,179	46,000	100.0	-0.1	1.0	10.7
La Molina	7,120	7,539	100.0	10.4	6.3	3.8
La Victoria	135,285	135,493	100.0	0.2	2.9	5.9
Lince	36,876	43,580	100.0	-0.3	1.2	9.8
Lurigancho	32,828	32,311	84.0	2.7	7.2	5.3
Lurin	8,970	8,361	79.8	3.4	7.4	4.8
Magdalena del Mar	25,053	30,482	100.0	-0.2	1.8	10.6
Magdalena Vieja	37,772	46,213	100.0	0.8	1.3	9.4
Miraflores	44,868	58,585	100.0	0.4	1.1	11.9
Pachacamac	3,510	3,270	42.0	4.5	7.7	6.1
Pucusana	2,206	1,898	95.2	4.1	2.7	4.2
Puente Piedra	17,514	16,408	88.8	6.7	8.6	3.8
Punta Hermosa	545	465	100.0	1.2	5.8	5.2
Punta Negra	285	268	100.0	-3.2	2.2	8.7
Rimac	92,292	92,192	100.0	0.7	2.8	6.3
San Bartolo	1,488	1,425	93.4	7.9	7.1	4.2
San Isidro	30,502	40,701	100.0	1.3	1.1	10.7
San Juan de Lurigancho	133,613	125,777	100.0	12.9	5.1	2.8
San Juan de Miraflores	83,076	82,689	99.7	5.0	4.9	3.6
San Luis	28,689	28,580	100.0	10.0	3.0	3.7
San Martin de Porres	202,374	202,482	99.5	6.4	3.1	4.5
San Miguel	46,925	52,296	100.0	5.1	1.8	6.5
Santa Maria del Mar	64	32	100.0	8.9	6.5	8.3
Santa Rosa	262	230	47.4	9.4	7.3	3.3
Santiago de Surco	69,406	77,230	99.8	8.1	2.4	5.5
Surquillo	64,271	69,887	100.0	4.5	2.2	5.6
Villa Maria del Triunfo	158,185	155,727	100.0	6.2	5.9	2.6
Callao	225,734	217,679	99.3	3.6	2.9	5.4
Total Lima-Callao	2,279,368	2,328,642	99.2	3.7	3.7	5.4

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, VIIIo Censo Nacional de Poblacion, 1981

in 1985. The World Fertility Survey of 1977 indicated that 75 percent of women in Greater Lima had used or were currently using some form of contraception. The national crude death rate stood at about 10 per 1,000 in 1981, in contrast to only 6.4 per 1,000 in Greater Lima in 1981. This figure dropped to 5.6 in Lima by 1985, due to a more favorable age distribution and a life expectancy of 75 years. Infant mortality in the metropolitan area was estimated at 55 per 1,000 live births in 1981 and 49 per 1,000 in 1985, compared to a national average of 86 per 1,000 in 1981.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

On the whole, Lima's age structure is somewhat older than that of the rest of Peru. The median age of the population is 22.3 years, compared to a national figure of 20.4. Nevertheless, the proportion of persons over age 65 is only 3.6 percent, lower than the national average of 4.1 percent, due to the tendency of in-migration to concentrate people of intermediate ages in the cities.

Because of declining fertility, the proportion of people under 15, which was about 38 percent in 1972, fell to about 33 percent by 1981. However, age structure in the districts varies widely. While typical middle-class neighborhoods such as Magdalena Vieja (19.6 percent), Brena (22.4 percent), San Isidro (23 percent), and Miraflores (23.5 percent) have less than a quarter of their population in the under-15 age group, this proportion exceeds 40 percent in poorer neighborhoods with large immigrant populations such as Chaclacayo and San Juan de Lurigancho (40.3 percent), Comas (41.1 percent), Puente Piedra (42.5 percent), Carabayllo (43.6 percent), Villa Maria del Triunfo (45.7

Living in Lima--The state of housing in geographic divisions of Greater Lima, 1981

Geographic division	*Number of private households*	*Mean household size*	*Slum tenements as percent*	*Improvised Housing of all homes*	*Electricity*	*Running water*	*General Sewage*
Lima	79,314	4.52	13.6%	0.4%	96.4%	90.6%	89.1%
Ancon	1,453	4.95	0.3	2.1	74.1	86.5	72.0
Ate	28,166	5.12	3.4	2.4	78.4	69.1	63.5
Barranco	10,124	4.52	23.3	0.1	97.7	96.6	96.2
Brena	24,414	4.48	20.6	0.2	98.4	96.7	95.8
Carabayllo	10,264	5.13	0.1	2.4	76.9	20.1	19.7
Chaclacayo	6,059	5.13	3.8	2.0	86.4	39.8	37.3
Chorillos	26,976	5.13	4.2	5.1	77.3	54.8	44.8
Cieneguilla	1,042	4.31	0.7	3.4	30.3	45.0	25.9
Comas	52,810	5.33	0.7	0.9	84.0	56.2	53.6
El Agustino	31,605	5.26	2.1	1.0	76.6	46.8	40.6
Independencia	24,857	5.52	1.3	1.9	77.2	64.6	63.7
Jesus Maria	17,884	4.42	17.2	0.0	99.1	98.1	98.0
La Molina	2,799	5.19	0.7	10.0	78.5	82.0	62.9
La Victoria	56,294	4.75	12.7	0.2	96.5	92.4	91.8
Lince	18,367	4.34	14.0	0.0	98.8	97.0	96.3
Lurigancho	12,690	4.98	4.4	1.6	71.8	55.3	42.4
Lurin	3,382	5.08	1.0	4.0	28.3	21.0	18.8
Magdalena del Mar	11,601	4.59	20.7	0.1	98.8	97.0	96.6
Magdalena Vieja	17,160	4.86	9.4	0.1	97.8	97.0	96.1
Miraflores	24,228	4.17	11.8	0.1	98.9	98.0	97.8
Pachacamac	1,350	4.96	1.0	2.7	38.8	32.7	28.6
Pucusana	658	5.01	3.9	6.0	72.7	71.5	65.0
Puente Piedra	6,524	5.05	0.9	5.1	57.2	35.5	23.3
Punta Hermosa	183	5.52	–	2.4	81.8	14.7	14.7
Punta Negra	129	4.24	0.9	–	90.5	1.7	0.9
Rimac	37,951	4.76	13.2	1.6	94.1	86.1	85.0
San Bartolo	547	5.25	–	1.8	74.4	22.3	21.3
San Isidro	15,846	4.39	2.8	0.3	98.8	98.3	98.1
San Juan de Lurigancho	48,519	5.20	1.6	2.7	67.1	49.5	41.6
San Juan de Miraflores	30,252	5.45	0.6	3.0	88.4	83.8	79.6
San Luis	10,687	5.30	4.5	2.7	92.8	92.7	91.9
San Martin de Porres	77,559	5.18	3.2	1.7	92.5	88.7	86.6
San Miguel	19,043	5.14	9.3	0.4	96.0	94.3	93.2
Santa Maria del Mar	23	3.83	–	9.1	81.8	86.4	77.3
Santa Rosa	87	3.93	–	11.6	68.6	23.3	23.3
Santiago de Surco	27,790	5.19	4.3	2.1	91.3	87.7	84.4
Surquillo	27,538	4.79	11.0	0.8	94.9	93.5	92.7
Villa Maria del Triunfo	58,964	5.31	0.4	1.1	84.5	79.4	60.7
Callao	85,766	4.99	8.3	3.9	88.7	80.3	76.3
Total	910,905	4.97	7.3	1.6	88.4	79.2	75.2

Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadistica Censos, VIIIo Censo Nacional de Poblacion, 1981

percent), and El Agustino (53 percent). Lima's senior citizens are more numerous in the middle-class districts, especially in Miraflores, San Isidro, Magdalena del Mar, Jesus Maria, Lince, Pueblo Libre, Barranco, and Brena.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Internal migration enhances the linguistic and ethnic heterogeneity of Greater Lima. Almost 400,000 inhabitants of Greater Lima are bilingual in Spanish and an indigenous language. Migrants from the other departments of Peru maintain their own cultural identity through various provincial associations.

In 1981, about 45,000 foreigners lived in Greater Lima. Foreign-born inhabitants come mostly from the U.S., Chile, Japan, Argentina, Spain, and Italy. Most foreigners live in Miraflores and San Isidro. Downtown Lima has a small Chinatown, near the Mercado Central.

As elsewhere in Peru, by far the one dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. Ninety-one percent of Lima's inhabitants declared themselves Catholic in the 1981 census. Another 3.5 percent practiced other Christian religions. Due to the presence of about 4,000 Japanese immigrants and their descendants in the metropolitan area, some of the remainder are followers of one of the eastern religions.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Lima, much like Los Angeles and Santiago, is a spread-out city with few high-rise buildings, due to the danger of earthquakes. Only 12 percent of Lima's households are found in apartment buildings.

As in other cities of Latin America, the formal housing market is beyond the reach of a major segment of the population. Consequently, much of the urban settlement has occurred through informal self-help construction. In Peru, spontaneous settlements of this kind--called *pueblos jovenes*--began to appear during the late 1940s. Most are located on government-owned land. Thirty percent of the metropolitan population in 1981 was living in *pueblos jovenes*, up from 9 percent in 1956 and 25 percent in 1972.

Pueblos jovenes are especially numerous in the districts of Chorillos, Chaclacayo, Lurigancho, Comas, Independencia, Carabayllo, Puente Piedra, Santa Rosa, Villa Maria del Triunfo, and even on the beach front of Ancon. Different from the situation in most Latin American metropoli, Lima's *pueblos jovenes* have received some government recognition. The military government that ruled Peru between 1968 and 1980 created an official agency--the National Office for the Development of the Pueblos Jovenes--to deal with their problems.

On the whole, the *pueblos jovenes* are better off than the high-density inner-city slums, or *turgurios* -- old, dilapidated alleyside tenements, subdivided to provide room for several families. About 10 percent of Lima's dwellings belong in this category. *Tugurios* are common in the *barrios populares* like La Victoria, Surquillo, downtown Lima, San Miguel, Rimac, and parts of middle-class neighborhoods such as Barranco, Brena, and Magdalena del Mar. This is the most common form of housing for recent migrants who have not managed to assure any economic stability. Afterwards, people tend to migrate to the *pueblos jovenes*.

Land speculation and the provision of urban infrastructure to the constantly expanding *pueblos jovenes* are a city planner's nightmare. Few families squatting on public land can afford to purchase their land. Although the government has made inroads in providing running water and sewage facilities for squatter communities, the infrastructure remains inadequate. As usual, more success has been achieved in providing electricity. Due to the proximity of the mountains, virtually all power needs are covered from hydro-electric sources.

Given Lima's desert climate, the water supply presents a more difficult problem. While running water reached about 80 percent of all homes and general sewage about 75 percent in 1981, as many as 88 percent of all homes had electrical power. Almost all homes in districts like Jesus Maria (99.1 percent), Miraflores (98.9 percent), and San Isidro, Lince, and Magdalena del Mar (98.8 percent) have electricity. Only in the remotest districts such as Lurin, Cieneguilla, Pachacamac, Puente Piedra, San Juan de Lurigancho, and Santa Rosa do less than 70 percent of homes have access to electrical power.

Basic sanitation and running water, on the other hand, are absent in three-quarters of the homes in Carabayllo, Lurin, Punta Hermosa, Punta Negra, San Bartolo, and Santa

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING

Illustration by Diana Souza

While typical middle-class neighborhoods in Greater Lima have less than a quarter of their populations under age 15, this proportion exceeds 40 percent in poor neighborhoods.

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING

Population of the Metropolitan Area of Lima by age and sex, 1981

Age	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
All ages	4,608,010	2,279,368	2,328,642
0-4	436,470	221,908	214,562
5-9	553,576	279,732	273,844
10-14	523,868	261,076	262,792
15-19	540,698	260,862	279,836
20-24	532,624	261,179	271,445
25-29	428,505	208,405	220,100
30-34	335,003	166,597	168,406
35-39	258,866	127,790	131,076
40-44	209,486	105,851	103,635
45-49	172,578	85,478	87,100
50-54	150,871	75,746	75,125
55-59	109,194	55,122	54,072
60-64	81,373	39,629	41,744
65-69	60,065	27,966	32,099
70+	106,781	47,644	59,137

Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, VIIIo Censo Nacional de Poblacion, 1984

Rosa. In some districts, such as Chaclacayo, water is only available at certain times of the day. Water quality varies but very few homes use water filters, even in the richest neighborhoods.

The average household consists of about 5 members, with about 8 percent of the households consisting of only one and 37 percent of more than five members. Not counting the very smallest districts, average household sizes are smallest in Miraflores (4.1), Cieneguilla (4.3), Lince (4.3), San Isidro (4.4), Jesus Maria (4.4), and Brena (4.5), and largest in Independencia (5.5) and San Juan de Miraflores (5.5). Slightly more than half (55.7 percent) of all multi-person families are nuclear and about 27 percent extended. Nuclear families average 4.6 members and extended families 5.7 members.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE

Only 2.7 percent of the metropolitan population over age 15 is illiterate, down from 5.4 percent in 1972 and 7.7 percent 1961. Illiteracy, however, is higher in areas like Cieneguilla (13 percent), Puente Piedra (8.6 percent), Pachacama (7.7 percent) and El Agustino (7.6 percent). Nowhere in the metropolitan area does it reach the national average of 18 percent, however.

Educational levels in Greater Lima are also relatively high. In 1981, primary enrollments totaled 510,000 children and secondary enrollment 535,000. As much as 66 percent of the population over age 15 has had some secondary education, compared to the national figure of 43 percent. The percentage is not much lower among recent migrants (about 63 percent) than among the metropolitan population as a whole.

Apart from San Marcos University, which now has 15,000 students, the metropolitan area houses 5 state and 8 private universities. As elsewhere in Latin America, college enrollments have risen sharply in the past decades. In 1960, Peru had 30,000 university students, 20,000 of whom studied in Greater Lima. In 1981, the national figure was 305,000, of whom almost 170,000 studied in Greater Lima. In addition, the metropolitan area had over 140,000 students attending non-university institutions of higher education.

About 18 percent of the metropolitan population over age 15 in the Lima-Callao area--530,000 people--have had some higher education. Of the foreign-born population over age 15, 59 percent have had some college education. Male and female enrollment is about equal at all levels, with the exception of university enrollment of which males make up 64 percent.

In 1981, Lima had 93 hospitals with a total of 12,640 beds. In addition, there were 102 health centers and 10 sanitary posts. Adequate hospital services are available in Lima, Ancon, Jesus Maria, Lince, Magdalena del Mar, Magdalena Vieja, Miraflores, San Isidro, and Callao. Smaller hospitals also exist in Barranco, Brena, Chorrillos, Puente Piedra, Rimac, San Luis, San Martin de Porres, San Miguel, and Santa Maria del Mar. Some other districts have no local health services whatsoever, including the prosperous La Molina district. There were nearly 15,000 physicians in the metropolitan area in 1981--3 for every 1,000 inhabitants. The most common diseases are respiratory infections (34 percent) and gastroenteritis or other diarrheal infections (26 percent).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, INCOME, AND CONSUMPTION

Lima's economically active population numbered 1.53 million in 1981, 71 percent of whom were men. Services (32.3 percent), commerce (20.2 percent), and manufacturing (19.8 percent) absorb most of the working population. Industry, however, leads in terms of the value of production (29 percent), followed by commerce (24 percent), and finance (18 percent). The official unemployment rate was 6.7 percent, a figure certainly underestimated because of widespread underemployment. The 1981 census lists the even lower figure of 6.7 percent, with variations from 0.5 percent in Lurin, 0.6 percent in Pucusana, and 0.8 percent in Brena to 12.6 percent in San Juan de Lurigancho and 9.4 percent in Magdalena del Mar. A substantial part of the labor force is made up of the so-called informal sector: small-scale backyard industries, street vendors, and miscellaneous services. The present city government is making an effort to incorporate this sector into the formal economy by granting licenses and financial incentives.

Where they work

Type of activity	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	29,604	3,561	33,165
Mining	8,913	2,204	11,117
Manufacturing industries	230,745	54,683	285,428
Utilities	8,338	1,087	9,425
Building and construction	81,831	2,341	84,172
Commerce	198,760	92,191	290,951
Transport and communication	90,562	9,252	99,814
Finance	62,907	22,286	85,193
Services	258,786	205,594	464,380
Other or unspecified activities	49,814	25,646	75,460
Total	1,020,260	418,845	1,439,105

Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, VIIIo Censo Nacional de Poblacion

One of the factors that contributed to the influx of migrants into the metropolitan area in the past was its higher overall income level. In 1969, 83 percent of Lima's labor force earned more than Peru's median income. Mean monetary incomes were 2.43 times as high as the national average. Income differences within the metropolitan area were also smaller. The income ratio of the richest and the poorest 10 percent was 49 for Peru as a whole, but only 22 in the Lima area.

The 1981 census shows, however, that Lima's advantage has diminished considerably. Average incomes in the metropolitan area are now only about 40 percent higher than the national average. Although the inflation rate of over 50 percent makes exact comparisons very difficult, incomes are low by American standards. Since last year, Peru's national currency is the *inti*. At the time of the 1981 census, however, it was the *sol de oro*, with an approximate exchange rate of 400 soles per dollar. The official minimum wage in the Lima-Callao area is about $70 per month. Industrial wages in 1978 were about $2.75 per day in manufacturing and $2.60 per day in building and construction. Median family incomes in peripheral districts such as El Agustino are roughly $50 per month.

On the average, each household has 1.8 income earners, and only 17 percent have more than 2. A 1978 survey indicated that the families of Lima spend an average of 45.2 percent of their incomes on food (36.3 percent at home and 8.9 percent eating out), 15.6 percent on housing and utilities, 9.8 percent on transport and communication, 7.4 percent on education, sports, and cultural activities, 7.3 percent on clothing, and 7.0 percent on furniture and housing maintenance. Expenditures on housing and related items are higher among middle- and upper-class families. Poor families, in the *pueblo jovenes* and elsewhere, spend about 50 percent of their household budgets on food.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Traffic congestion is an ongoing problem in this city that for the last three decades has expanded mostly horizontally. Private-car ownership is still relatively small, but definitely increasing. The most common type of ground transportation is Lima's nearly 7,000 micro-buses, which have 20 seats each and cover 118 routes. Next come the 1,200 standard-sized buses, which cover 60 routes. The taxi fleet numbers 8,000 vehicles, but only 800 are officially licensed. Another 600 are registered as *colectivos*, taxis with fixed routes that can pick up customers at several points.

The construction of a rapid transit system has been under consideration for several years. The plans foresee a 54-mile-long north-south connection, from San Martin de Porres, via downtown Lima to La Victoria, San Isidro, and Villa Maria del Triunfo. In a later stage, an east-west connection should be added, from Cieneguilla to Ate, and on to downtown Lima and Callao. The Jorge Chavez International Airport, in the Province of Callao, is served by 25 airline companies. In 1981, it was used by 1.30 million national and 1.10 million international travelers, and handled 42.27 million metric tons of cargo.

In 1981, Lima had nine five-star hotels with 4,000 beds, 181 three- and four-star hotels with 13,000 beds, and 1,212 simpler hotels with accommodations for 47,500 guests. Currently, there are three TV stations (one public and two private) in the metropolitan area, which broadcast a variety of shows and Brazilian and Venezuelan soap operas. Although television sets are not cheap in Peru, they are remarkably common in poor neighborhoods like the *pueblos jovenes*. Roughly 80 percent of homes have a radio and 65 percent a TV.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The publication of the Peruvian census of 1981 is complete. It can be obtained through the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Avenida 28 de Julio 1056, in Lima, or through the international division of the U.S. Census Bureau. An informative analysis of 1981 census results, *Lima: poblacion, trabajo y politica*, was published in 1985 by the Catholic University of Peru, under the authorship of Narde Henriquez et al. Useful information can also be found in a series of regional population studies published by the Asociacion Multidisciplinaria de Investigacion y Docencia en Poblacion (AMIDEP), Avenida Salaverry 674, Of. 201, Jesus Maria, Lima. For general demographic information on Peru, refer to Daphne Spain's profile in vol. 2, no. 6 of *International Demographics*. •

--Ralph Hakkert

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REGIONS

NORTH AMERICA

High-income Canadian families

The highest earning 1 percent of all families in Canada (63,200 of them) received an average of $143,061 in 1980--five times the national average of $26,748.

Where did all this wealth come from? Nearly 50 percent came from self-employment and investment (as compared to only 11 percent of all families) with 80 percent of high-income families reporting investment income. Most husbands or lone parents were in management, health, legal and sales occupations. A higher percent of high-income families were dual-earner families (58 percent) than for all husband-wife families (53 percent). Members of high-income families tended to work well beyond the normal age of retirement.

The contribution of working wives in high-income families was significant. Without the contribution of the $22,603 average income of working wives, the family income of about 33 percent of families in the top 1 percent category would have been less than the lower limit for the group--$93,200. Average income for all wives totaled $6,221.

More wives at work is a trend that just won't go away, especially for wives of high-income families. Whereas the participation of all wives in the labor force increased from 44 percent in 1970 to 56 percent in 1980, the participation of wives of high-income families increased even more, from 36 percent in 1970 to 59 percent in 1980.

Most high-income families were living in the three provinces of Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. The proportion of high-income families increased by 10 percent in Alberta and British Columbia between 1970 and 1980 and declined 10 percent in Quebec and Ontario during the same period. High-income families are concentrated in the metropolitan areas. About 60 percent were residents in centers of 500,000 population or more in 1980.

For more information, order *Characteristics of High Income Families, 1980* (13-584, $20). Contact Abdul Rashid, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division at 613-990-9730. Besides examining the sources and composition of the highest earning 1 percent of all families in Canada, this publication analyzes the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of these high-income families, including age structure, educational attainment, work patterns, occupational distributions, and housing costs. Also useful is trend information for some of the characteristics and composition of income of high-income families between 1970 and 1980.

MIDDLE EAST

Iran conducts 1986 census

The Iranian government is reported to be currently conducting a census. The census will cover about 10 million households in urban and rural areas. Preliminary results are expected by January, 1988. For further information, contact Mr. Abdul Ali Chabi, Chief, Bureau of Supervision and International Relations, Statistics Centre of Iran.

EUROPE

United Kingdom household size continues to decrease

The trend towards smaller average household size in the U.K. continued during the early 1980s, following a trend of gradual reduction throughout the 1970s. Household size fell from 2.91 in 1971 to 2.67 in 1979. By 1984, average household size was even lower--2.59 persons.

This decrease is mainly attributable to an increase in the proportion of one-person households and a reduction in the proportion of large households of 5 or more persons. The proportion of one-person households rose from 17 percent in 1971 to 25 percent in 1984, while the proportion of households of five or more persons fell from 6 percent in 1971 to 3 percent in 1984.

More EC women enter higher level jobs

The progress of European Community women into higher-level occupations and into traditionally male positions is still limited and slow. Between 1974 and 1984, the female working population in the EC increased by 6.9 million, or 17.5

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income, My/8;
information sources, My/9;
languages, My/6;
manufacturing, My/8;
migration, internal, My/5;
natural resources, My/1;
political conditions, My/2;
population, My/3;
population growth, My/3-4;
population policy, My/4-5;
religions, My/6;
transportation, My/9;
urbanization, My/3;
women in the labor force, My/8

—compiled by Robert Kibbee

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percent, and the number of women in employment increased by 3 million, or 7.9 percent.

Most newly employed women work in the service sector. A 1984 survey found that 26 percent of women in paid employment surveyed felt they had ordinary jobs with little responsibility. Fifty-nine percent said they belonged to the staff or administration. Only 2 percent said they held managerial positions.

SOUTH AMERICA

Big city growth in Latin America

Mexico City is *numero uno* and will stay that way, according to UN projections. In 1950 Mexico City ranked third among Latin America's 12 largest cities, following Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. By 1985, it took first place with 17.3 million people. By the year 2000, its population is projected to jump to about 26 million.

Sao Paulo will hang on to its second-place ranking. At 15.8 million people in 1985, Sao Paulo is expected to swell to about 24 million in the year 2000. Fourth-place 1985 Rio de Janeiro will jump to third place by the year 2000, with its 1985 population of 10.3 million increasing to 13.2 million in 2000.

Urban primacy in six Latin American countries and the United States
(ratio of population in largest city to that of three next ranking cities)

country	*pre-1940*	*about 1960*	*about 1980*
Brazil	1.0	0.8	0.9
Chile	1.8	2.5	2.8
Colombia	0.8	0.8	0.9
Mexico	2.4	2.6	2.8
Peru	4.2	5.0	4.2
Venezuela	1.2	1.6	1.5
United States	0.8	0.6	0.7

Source: Harley L. Browning, Robert W. Fox, United Nations, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Buenos Aires, ranked third in 1985, will fall to fourth place in the year 2000, with its population increasing from 10.8 million in 1985 to 13.1 million in the year 2000.

Lima will retain its fifth-place 1985 ranking in the year 2000. Lima's projected 2000 population is 9.1 million. Bogota too will retain its 1985 sixth-place ranking into the year 2000, with its 2000 population increasing to 6.5 million from 4.5 million in 1985.

Santiago's projected year 2000 population of 5.2 million places it in seventh place. Eighth place goes to Belo Horizonte (5.1 million); ninth to Caracas (5 million); tenth to Guadalajara (4.1 million); eleventh to Porto Alegre (4 million); and twelfth to Monterrey (3.9 million).

ASIA

Singapore transition to low fertility complete

Singapore's fertility is now well below the approximately 2.1 level of fertility necessary for replacement. However, Singapore's population is still growing due to the large number of women in the childbearing ages of 15-49. Its current 1.1 percent growth rate should eventually fall as the proportion of women in the childbearing ages decreases.

Singapore's population now stands at about 2.6 million. Its 1986 fertility rate is 1.7, far below its 1965 figure of 4.9 lifetime births per woman.

Number of young, single women increases in Japan

Old ideas hang on in Japan but the numbers tell the real story. Although the most marriageable age for young women is considered to be between 20 and 24, the number of single women in this age group accounts for about 81 percent of females, as compared to about 70 percent in 1975.

Old folks in Japan top 10 percent of total population

For the first time, the rapidly increasing number of elderly in Japan tops 10 percent, according to Japan's recently released 1985 census report. This report presents the findings of a 1 percent sampling of the 1985 census, which was taken in October of 1985.

Japan's population now stands at 120,980,000 people. Those under age 15 number 26,090,000, or about 21 percent of the population. Those between the ages of 15 and 64 number 82,500,000, or about 68 percent of the population. •

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